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## Kabul Times (April 19, 1969, vol. 8, no. 25)

Bakhtar News Agency

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WE WELCOME  
THEIR MAJESTIES  
BACK HOME

VOL. VIII, NO. 25

# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1969 (HAMAL 30, 1348 S.H.)

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## THEIR MAJESTIES BACK FOLLOWING VISIT TO JAPAN

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—Their Majesties the King and Queen returned home this morning at 11:45 by the special plane called Kandahar at the end of their official friendly visit to Japan.

Their Majesties were welcomed near the plane by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, HRH Princess Bilqis, HRH Prince Mohammad Nader, HRH Prince Shah Mahmoud, HRH Prince Mirwais, HRH Princess Khatol, HRH Princess Mahboob, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, some other members of the royal family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and Mrs. Etemadi, the president of the House of Representatives, Dr. Abdul Zaher, the President of the Senate, Abdul Hadi Dawi, Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, First Deputy Prime Minister Ali

Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Interior, Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, the governor of Kabul, Amanullah Mansouri, the charge d'affaires of the Japanese embassy in Kabul, the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and India and the charge d'affaires of the British embassy and the dean of the diplomatic corps and their wives.

His Majesty, accompanied by the minister of national defence Gen. Khan Mohammad inspected a guard of honour and accepted the salute of the guard. Their Majesties later went towards those awaiting their arrival and shook hands with the members of the cabinet, generals of the Royal Army, high ranking officials, justices of the Supreme Court, elders of Kabul city and Pashtoonistanis and Japanese residing in Kabul.

Their Majesties' motorcade escorted by motorcycles arrived at the Royal Palace at 12:55.

Their Majesties spent seven days in Japan as guests of Their Imperial Majesties. They visited Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nara.

His Majesty in reply to a question by a Bakhtar reporter said that the visit was very interesting and that it will play a useful role in the strengthening of friendly relations between Afghanistan and Japan.

Their Majesties expressed their appreciation to Their Imperial Majesties of Japan, the Government and people of Japan for their warm reception.

Their Majesties also expressed their thanks for the warm reception given them by officials and people of Kharbarovsk and Noveisberesk and of Burma and India where their Majesties on their way to and from Japan stopped.

According to another report, as Their Majesties plane left the Indian territory, a telegram was sent on behalf of His Majesty to Dr. Zakir Husain thanking him for their warm reception.

Their Majesties plane left Palam airport in Delhi at 10:15 this morning.

Earlier Dr. Zakir Husain went to the presidential palace, where Their Majesties were staying, and accompanied Their Majesties to the airport. Their Majesties motorcade was (Continued on page 4)



Photo: Wafajo (Bakhtar)

## Prince Daoud leaves for U.S. for studies

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—HRH Prince Mohammad Daoud Pashtoonyar left here Thursday morning for the United States for higher studies.

He was seen off at the airport by HRH Prince Mohammad Nader, HRH Princess Bilqis, HRH Prince Shah Mahmoud, HRH Princess Marlam, HRH Princess Mahboob, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, other members of the royal family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, members of the cabinet, generals of the Royal Army, the ambassador of the United States in Kabul and the ambassador of Iran in Kabul.

## General Assembly president dies

UNITED NATIONS, April 19.—Secretary General U Thant Thursday sent a message of condolence to the president of Guatemala over the death of Dr. Emilid Arenales, Guatemalan foreign minister and president of the 23rd session of the UN General Assembly.

He sent another condolence message to Mrs. Lucy Arenales, the widow.

In his message to Guatemala's president, U Thant said Arenales was devoted to the ideals of the United Nations and contributed significantly to its activities. He cited the courage and devotion to duty Arenales displayed in presiding over the assembly after undergoing a serious operation last October.

Tributes to Dr. Arenales were also paid by representatives in the meetings scheduled at UN headquarter Thursday.



Dr. Arenales

Arenales died of a brain cancer in a hospital in Guatemala City.

Arenales underwent a cancer operation in New York last October.

## House discusses Industrial Bank; ministers attend

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, the Minister of Planning, and Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, the Minister of Finance, attended the meeting of the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives Thursday morning and answered the questions of the deputies related to the Industrial Bank. Dr. Abdul Zaher, the president of the House, was also present.

The consideration of the draft law on the Industrial Bank in the Committee has been completed and voting will be taken on it at the next meeting.

The Commerce Committee chose its members. They are Abdul Satar Mullah Khail, deputy from Arestan, chairman; Abdul Salam Alkozai, deputy from Arghandab, vice chairman; and Haji Ghulam Rabani Shomulzai, deputy from Morghab, secretary.

## Floods cut off Herat-Badghis communication

HERAT, April 19. (Bakhtar).—A part of the Herat-Badghis road in Khwaja Charshanbeh and Masjed Chobi has been washed away by floods caused by torrential rains.

Traffic through Kotel Sabzak is cut off. The floods have also carried off 41 telephone poles on this road, and telephone communication between Herat and Badghis is cut off.

## Kunar tea project to be expanded

ASADABAD, April 19. (Bakhtar).—Tea growing in Kunar province which has given good results in the experimental stages will be expanded. The plan is being helped with the aid of experts from the People's Republic of China.

Last year for the first time tea seed were planted on experimental basis in Asadabad and now tea bushes are 35 cm tall. The director of Agricultural Department of Kunar province, Abdul Qadir, said that two and a half jirabs of land will be planted with tea by the Chinese experts this year.

## Gulran, Herat, deputy dies

HERAT, April 19. (Bakhtar).—The body of the late Habibullah Noorzai, deputy from Gulran in the House of Representatives who died in Gulran, Herat province, Thursday morning was laid to rest Thursday afternoon.

The 56 years old deputy died in his home after a long illness. Hamidullah Enayat Seraj, the governor of Herat, the president of the provincial court, caretaker mayor and other officials of the province and deputies from Herat and Badghis and the Senator from Badghis and a large number of people attended the funeral.

## Husak replaces Dubcek as Party head

PRAGUE, April 19. (Reuters).—Gustav Husak replaced reformist champion Alexander Dubcek as Czechoslovakia's communist leader Thursday night and declared: "There will be no changes in policy."

Dr. Husak, 56, was named first secretary of the party at a crucial central committee session in Prague Castle.

(According to the Bulgarian News Agency (BTA) report, the central committee also removed other leading reformists—including the popular Josef Smrkovsky—in a reshuffle of the party presidium.

(The BTA report said Dubcek, President Ludvik Svoboda and federal prime minister Oldrich Cernik

had been retained in a smaller 11-man presidium).

No details of changes in the ruling party group were officially announced here. But a party statement said 47-year-old Dubcek, whose liberal policies have been slowly eroded since the Soviet occupation, would receive a "leading state function".

This added weight to a feeling here that he may become chairman of the federal parliament.

Prague was quiet but tense after the reshuffle.

Truckloads of police guarded the central committee building and an increasing number of police, reinforced by troops, were seen on the streets.

The reshuffle was accompanied by an announcement that 894 people had been detained for questioning in the Czech provinces and another eight arrested in Slovakia during police raids in various parts of the country.

Czechoslovakia's Dubcek era came to a sudden end with Dubcek himself asking the 180-man central committee to be relieved of his job and replaced by Dr. Husak, one of the country's shrewdest politicians.

Dr. Husak followed President Svoboda in a national television broadcast after his election by secret ballot and declared:

"There will be no changes in policy. We will not go back to the years of the 50s (Stalinism)... we will continue the post-January policy as it is set forth in the November resolution".

In an emotion-charged voice, he said: "I have taken on my shoulders an uneasy task at this time". He also appealed for calm and added: "We will not give up and renounce anything we have obtained since January 1968".

To many Czechoslovaks, Dr. Husak—with his rimless glasses and steely face—is a political enigma.

His speeches warning liberals and urging the acceptance of restrictions introduced after last August have made him highly unpopular, especially in the Czech provinces of Moravia and Bohemia.

But Dr. Husak, a brilliant orator with a folksy style and strong interest in the equality of his native Slovakia with the Czechs, cannot be brushed off as a conservative.

Reformers conceded that through his speeches urging acceptance of Moscow demands he has deflected even more intensive pressure from Moscow.

## Brandt says Czech events require East-West detente

BADE GODESBERG, April 19. (AFP).—Democratic Party Foreign Minister Willy Brandt yesterday said the "moving and dramatic" events in Czechoslovakia made it more necessary than ever to replace East-West confrontation

by cooperation and overcome the division of Germany and Europe.

Speaking as chairman of the Democratic Party (SPD), he made it clear, however, that efforts to ease East-West tensions and settle the German problem were possible "only if the Atlantic alliance remains the basis of (West German) security".

Brandt, who was winding up a three-day SPD congress called to lay down a platform for the party's campaign before next September's general elections, made no direct comments on last night's changes in the Czechoslovak communist leadership.

Outlining the chief aims of West German foreign policy in the coming years he said it must seek to reduce foreign "fear and distrust" and contribute to "the consolidation of peace in Europe" through "original initiatives".

He admitted that it was impossible to deny the existence of an East German communist state, but affirmed that recognition of East Germany by Bonn in international law would be unrealistic. This would not solve the problem of the division of Germany and would not turn East German communist leaders into champions of German reunification.

Brandt taxed Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger for his indecision over the nuclear arms proliferation treaty and said West (Continued on page 4)

## Home news in briefs

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, acting for the crown during Their Majesties' visit to Japan, received Dr. Mohammad Akram, the minister of education, Wednesday morning, the Royal Protocol Department said.

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, the president of the Senate Abdul Hadi Dawi, some members of the parliament and a large number of people attended the condolence meeting of the late Mohammad Jan, the police officer of Mir Wais Maidan, Kabul. The condolence meeting was held in the Shah Do Shamshira Mosque yesterday by the police and gendarmerie department of the Ministry of Interior.

The late Mohammad Jan was severely wounded by a thief in armed confrontation about two months ago. He later died in a hospital in Beirut, Lebanon.

JALALABAD, April 19. (Ba-

khtar).—Fourteen tires, 20 bags of green raisin, two bags of almonds and 30 bags of dried plums were confiscated in a truck by Nangarhar police as the driver was trying to smuggle them out. The driver, Saidal Shah, was caught, the police said.

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Haider, the chairman of the Afghan-French Friendship Society held a luncheon reception in honour of M. Mamel, a former principal of Isteqlal Highschool in Spozhmal restaurant Thursday. Dr. Mohammad Anas, the minister of information and culture, some university instructors and the present principal of Isteqlal Highschool attended. Mamel is now on a private visit.

KABUL, April 19. (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Pakistan in Kabul, Mohammad Ahson paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Akram in his office Thursday morning.

## Verdict on Sirhan may be 2nd degree murder

LOS ANGELES, April 19. (Reuters).—The Sirhan Sirhan trial jury will next week decide between life imprisonment and death for the 25-year-old Jordanian immigrant it has found guilty of first degree murder.

The prosecution has already said it will not press for the gas chamber for Sirhan and legal experts close to the case believe this verdict is unlikely.

The seven-man, five-woman jury yesterday found Sirhan guilty of first degree murder of Senator Robert Kennedy. The defence had argued for a verdict of second-degree murder.

At least one of the jurors, Miss Ruth Stillman, said in court during jury election she would find it very difficult to bring in a death penalty.

And a unanimous verdict by the jury—which will probably retire for the second time on Monday afternoon—is needed if Sirhan is

to be executed. Miss Stillman was not on the original jury but was selected from six alternates last month when a male juror fell sick.

The defence argued Sirhan was mentally ill and incapable of pre-meditating the murder last June, in asking unsuccessfully for a second degree verdict.

But legal experts say these arguments are expected to weigh heavily when the same jurors return to the draw room one floor above the court to decide the penalty.

The prosecution's psychiatrist Dr. Seymour Pollack whom the defence admits probably did the most damage to its medical case, joined the chorus of defence witnesses who pleaded for Sirhan's life during the trial.

Dr. Pollack, who said he was strongly opposed to the death penalty on moral grounds, made an offer to the defence to return to

the stand to plead for Sirhan's life during the penalty phase of the trial.

Defence and prosecution told judge Herbert Walker yesterday they expected to complete their arguments on penalty on Monday and the issue could then go to the jury.

The jury deliberated for 164 hours over a span of more than three days before returning its verdict of first degree murder.

Sirhan will spend his weekend in his six foot by six foot (about 1.8 metres) cell on the top floor of the 13-storey Los Angeles hall of justice.

His family which was not in court when the verdict was returned, learned of the jury's decision on television.

His older brother Abdel, 30, who visited Sirhan yesterday afternoon, said the family was terribly upset but they would be in court on Monday.

## Nixon orders protection for U.S. reconnaissance planes

WASHINGTON, April 19. (Reuters).—President Nixon Friday ordered fighter protection for continued American reconnaissance flights following the shooting down of a U.S. reconnaissance plane by the North Koreans over the Sea of Japan on Tuesday.

Reconnaissance aircraft and boats in international waters or airspace "are not fair game and will not be in the future", he said.

Nixon made his announcement at a televised press conference in which he said the EC-121 Propellor-driven American plane with a crew of 31 was shot down 145 kms from the North Korean shore.

The president did not specify any military measures other than protection for future flights. Of the felling of the plane, he said it was "unprovoked", it was deliberate, it was without warning.

Nixon said the United States knew the plane was in international waters from its own radar, the North Koreans knew it, and so did the Soviet Union. The bodies of only two crewmen have so far been found.

The president's reaction to the new Far East crisis, the first such confrontation for him since his inauguration on January 20, was studied and calm. He spoke without notes.

On Vietnam, which he said, had to remain his major preoccupation, Nixon assured America's allies he

was not considering a unilateral withdrawal of any U.S. troops.

"I will not engage in it even though I realise it may be popular (in the United States)", he said.

However, the president said prospects for peace in Vietnam had improved significantly in the last two months and this had made him somewhat optimistic—though he was not predicting that peace was around the corner.

A number of factors, including a changed attitude by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and greater political stability in South Vietnam, "convince me that the chances for moving the war to a peaceful conclusion have significantly improved".

Justifying his recent decision to deploy a limited anti-ballistic missile system in the United States, he said American intelligence estimated Soviet missile, and submarine capabilities as 60 per cent greater than two years ago.

This was when former President Johnson first decided to set up a "thin" ABM system. Nixon's review of this decision has been strongly criticised in Congress and elsewhere.

Nixon assured that if the United States did not take counter-measures the Soviet Union in a few years would be "substantially ahead of the U.S. in overall capability. We cannot allow that to happen".





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Agricultural Credit Bank

With the establishment of the Agricultural Credit Bank in the Helmand Valley the plans for which are in the final stages, hopes are high that agricultural productivity in the province will rise markedly. Hopes are especially high that cotton yields will rise substantially and white gold income from this province alone will not only fully meet the requirements of the edible oil plant but also result in exports.

The bank is the first of its kind to be founded, and with the Af. 48 million capital, the farmers in the province will benefit greatly.

Now that the first major step, which is that of making funds available for credit has been taken, expert aid is necessary to instruct the farmers on how to get the credit, and more important, what should they purchase for their land. Unless this is done, there is the danger of financial loss to the bank itself and also wasting of credit by the farmers who have to one day repay the loan, however soft it may be.

This means that agricultural equipment should be readily available for sale by some authority. Whether the bank itself is going to invest some of its capital in the purchase of agricultural equipment and offer them for sale against loans instead of cash loans or the Agricultural Bank in Kabul is planning to cooperate with the Helmand Bank, is something which should be decided upon as soon as possible. No sooner will the bank become operative, than farmers will rush and ask for loans. If they are confronted with initial refusals the whole plan could collapse.

We think that the Helmand Valley authorities should now concentrate on expanding cotton

raising. Last year the Helmand Valley marked about 2000 acres of land in the province for planting cotton, in order to meet the needs of the edible plant, which is 24,000 tons of cotton seed. We hope that the establishment of the credit bank special attention will be paid to the development of the land marked for this purpose. Unless this is done the plant will not be able to operate in full capacity to justify its establishment.

The emphasis on cotton rather than on wheat is also important from the point of view of new textile plants which are soon to be established in the country. The Afghan Investment Committee has done its duty to approve the applications for another ten textile plants in Afghanistan. The provision of the raw material for all these plants is the responsibility of the owners. But the owners can not keep the price of their products within reasonable bounds unless the raw material is provided domestically at cheap prices.

In fact, since the climatic conditions are suitable for cotton growing, we should try to turn the Helmand Valley into a cotton valley for Afghanistan. Now far this is possible is one of those questions which only experts in the field could answer. Such a consideration is possible since several other agricultural projects to increase wheat production in country have been started and they will not only make up but also keep up the trend for the increasing wheat yields in Afghanistan.

We hope that similar credit banks will be established in other parts of Afghanistan so that the farmers may benefit.

### Food For Thought

No man ever became extremely

wicked all at once.

juvenal

### Pakistan

### Shy dictator takes his time

Unlike Ayub Khan, who called himself "a man in a hurry," General Yahya Khan has proved himself in the last fortnight a reluctant and cautious dictator. Shunning publicity, he made his first public bow at a press conference, only Thursday. His restoration of Ayub's constitution, minus its fundamental rights was evidently because the military administration was running into procedural difficulties. As in 1958, too much had been discarded in the first rush of enthusiasm.

Now that order has been restored, General Yahya is trying to install some recognisable form of government. But the assembly of a competent ministerial team has been delayed. The military do not want to pay too high a price for civilian cooperation.

General Yahya has given orders for exemplary punishment of those accused of corruption, nepotism, blackmail and intimidation. This action was expected on his first day of power, but it is not too late, and has been widely welcomed.

People are now closely watching to see what steps he takes against those responsible for creating the lawless situation which led to martial law, and how he fulfils his promise of cleaning up the administration.

Few people could expect to escape a really big sweep which would

leave the country without capable administrators, industrialists or businessmen. The answer might be summary trials of the most hated or most corrupt.

Orders have been issued for dealing with those who maintain large bank accounts abroad. According to a high State Bank source some £25 million has left the country since the disturbances began.

General Yahya has taken some popular decisions. Teachers are to get full pay for the five months during which schools and colleges were closed, and students will not pay fees for the same period.

Wage policy is expected to be cleared up soon. The first announcement said the wage agreements negotiated before martial law would be honoured; a statement this week said they would be reviewed. For the present factory workers are better off than others.

The new president has delegated considerable power of independent decision to the provincial and regional martial law administrators.

East Pakistan's new boss has ordered a review of the system of "basic democracy" installed by Ayub to find out what went wrong, and has authorised the councils it created to be attained as instruments of local government until that is done.

The system, if worked properly, might be used for decentralisation.

the absence of which is the essential cause of dissatisfaction in East Pakistan and the regions of West Pakistan. It came into disrepute because the basic democrats usurped the place of the people in electing a president and the respective assemblies, and the system became involved with the undertones of Pakistan politics.

Party leaders have not been touched, and formal press censorship has not been imposed.

So far, only three people have been sentenced under martial law. Rawalpindi students who incited their colleagues and have been given a year's hard labour, subject to Yahya's confirmation.

In Karachi a stalwart of the former regime, notorious for his bullying of its opponents, has been arrested for keeping unlicensed weapons.

Factory managers have been charged with disobeying martial law, by refusing to take back workers discharged earlier. If they show they were acting under orders, their bosses will be charged instead.

General Yahya's most recent order will be unanimously approved. It stipulates that from the presidency downwards every case will be decided on merit alone. Favouritism and nepotism are longstanding public grievances.

(Economist)

### Persian Gulf

### Of top interest to many countries

Troubles are brewing on the Persian Gulf. Behind the sunny facade of daily increasing oil incomes, economic boom and seemingly unlimited job possibilities, behind the hawk-hunting sheikhs with gold chests under their beds, remote-controlled revolutionary movements are emerging which could transform into a watershed the political vacuum that will be left by the impending withdrawal of the British.

This area, which is on the threshold of a rapid economic boom, is of top interest for the Soviets as for the west, for Arabias "traditionalists" as for the "progressives," for Saudi King Faisal as for Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser—but above all for the Iraqi Baathists.

The nine Arab states ruling Gulf territories under the protection of Britain fear to become the prey of their bigger neighbours, envious of their riches, once the British have departed. British conservative opposition leader Edward Heath opposing a tour of the area has just kindled hopes for these sheikhs and the British officials and officers who hate to see this last remnant of British Arabian policy go down ignominiously.

Heath told them that Britain would after all remain in the bastions on the Gulf—if the Conser-

vative should come to power.

This sounded so provocative to Iraq's Baathists who for long have entertained expansionist hopes at the Gulf or who at least want to widen their influence there, that Baghdad immediately despatched its vice premier General Haddad Takriti to the very same places visited by Heath.

Iraq laid claims to Kuwait as early as under dictator Abdol Karim Qasbi, soon after the British granted independence to the oil-rich sheikhdom.

Alarmed by Heath's declarations, the Iraqis now want to give new emphasis to Baghdad's aims on the Persian Gulf. In this, the Iraqi interests collide in many instances with other rivals anxious to get into the vacuum which will be left by Britain's withdrawal and who hope to profit from social tensions created by the rapid economic expansion.

Nasserists are busy in the area. The Cairo-supported "Arab nationalist movement" which in turn cooperates closely with the Aden "National Liberation Front" is active making propaganda.

Many South Yemenis have streamed into the area, bringing with them revolutionary ideas. Syria is supporting the anti-British Oman Liberation Front. Another liberation front urges rev-

olution at the Gulf and coups in the emirates. Its financial sources remain undisclosed.

The Baathists in Baghdad pursue their own aims, unhindered by what may be said in Iran and Saudi Arabia the other two main Gulf countries.

The Shah of Iran raises historical claims on Bahrain, the Saudis regard Qatar as their area of influence and fight with Abu Dhabi over the oil area of Buraimi.

Federation of Bahrain, Qatar and the seven theocratic coast British-protected sheikhdoms would be tolerated by Iraq only if there should be a similar development as that which took place, after the British withdrawal from Aden, in Southern Arabia, if the potentates were removed and a "progressive revolutionary movement" swept to power.

The Baghdad Baath regime wants to accept and further only a movement under the end of Baathist socialism. Therefore all rival "liberation organisations" loyal to Nasser or other Arab leaders are just as undesired as the Gulf rulers, with whom General Takriti was exchanging fraternal kisses these days to wrench them from British influence.

(DPA)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

*Isiah, Anis and Heyward* on Thursday carried the text of the Afghan-Japanese joint communiqué which was issued at the end of His Majesty the King's state visit to Japan. The papers also devoted their editorials to the Afghan-Japanese ties in the light of the state visit and the joint communiqué.

*Anis* in its editorial entitled "A new chapter in the history of relations between Afghanistan and Japan," said the joint communiqué has reaffirmed both countries' resolve for the further strengthening of their economic and cultural ties.

Afghanistan and Japan, it said, are two Asian countries separated from each other by nearly 6,000 kilometres. But this distance cannot hinder growth and expansion of economic and cultural ties between us.

The state visit by Their Majesties the King and the Queen to the beautiful and progressive land of Japan has opened a new chapter in the history of Afghan-Japanese ties.

The signing of the cultural agreement and the opening of an exhibition of Afghan handicrafts provide a opportunity for the exchange of cultural delegations and the sending of more Afghan students to Japanese educational institutions, and also for the people of Japan to get acquainted with Afghan cottage industries, which has been developing steadily during recent years.

The participation of Afghanistan at the international exhibition Expo-70 which will be held in Osaka will be another step for the popularisation of Afghan goods among the Japanese people.

Japan's participation in financing certain projects has been highly appreciated by the government and people of Afghanistan.

The editorial mentioned that one of the major areas of Japanese assistance has been in supplying drinking water to our towns and cities. It said Afghanistan being a developing country, has many weights to lift and distances to cover.

Certainly this cannot be done without assistance from friendly countries. Afghanistan will gladly accept Japanese cooperation and investment in industrial and agricultural projects.

We are certain, said the editorial, that when the Japanese economic delegation visits this country, and holds consultations with the Afghan authorities it will be possible for the two sides to study ways and means

of more effective and expanded Japanese cooperation in the implementation of Afghanistan's development plans.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried the translation of a press interview by King Hussein of Jordan in the United States.

One of the letters to the editor complained that inspectors from the Housing and Town Planning Authority are causing headaches for people who are trying to build new homes in the Kharkhana residential

area. The inspectors ask masons who work on a contract basis to show their masonry certificates.

Most of the masons are illiterate and do not possess certificates, said the letter.

However, if owners of the new plots are satisfied with their work and if they follow the approved plan while constructing the new houses the department should be satisfied and stop its unneeded harassment of the people and the masons, said the letter.



British Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins' budget presented to the nation was roughly handled by the British press.

*The Times* said, "At first sight Jenkins' budget yesterday looks substantially inadequate to the needs of the situation. He has in fact introduced an orthodox postwar type of budget yearned to keeping the economy just about in balance, on the basis of the treasury's forecasts of the balance of payment and of domestic spending. The weakness of the budget is that it is pusillanimous in its economic intentions and somewhat class-conscious in its detailed provisions. It almost suggests that the government must be looking for an autumn election."

The liberal *Guardian* commented, "The worst thing which can be said about this budget is that it is over cautious and short of imaginative new strategies. But it could have been a great deal worse. If the government is blessed with two pieces of good luck to maintain rate of growth in world trade and an upward trend in capital investment the budget may yet put Britain back on the road to solvency and growth. And for a popular and radical budget, because the next election, there is still April 1970."

The conservative *Daily Telegraph* stated, "On the broader plane Jenkins' speech was instructive, generous in tone and interspersed with various good intentions. The good intentions however, did not find much practical expression this year. The budget will make no great contribution to the balance of payments."

*Rude Pravo*, the official communist party daily, sharply attacked what it described as "rightist extremists" in the party. It accused them of trying to "submit internal party affairs to public external pressures."

These extremists, *Rude Pravo* said, "question the leading role of the closed door policy attempt to submit the party's internal affairs to public external pressures."

The paper charged that such members made campaign issues out of problems "which have no reasonable bases" while diverting attention "from other important problems."

It cited as example of such harmful activities "the events of March 28" a reference to the anti-Soviet demonstrations after the Czech hockey victory over the USSR in Sweden as rumours about the departure of prominent people from Czechoslovakia, excessive powers allegedly assumed by the army and the "sending of Czechoslovak units at the Chinese frontier."

The paper admitted that certain party officials were "playing in to the hands of the rightist extremists" by "giving the impression" that the liberal post-January policy had come to an end. However, it said, these officials "make such mistakes solely because they know how to guide themselves in more democratic conditions and in an extremely complex internal situation."

The article called on all members, whatever their merits to respect the party statutes even if some of them appear "outdated." It said it was the duty of all members to "unmask with utmost energy anybody breaching party discipline."

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## What price literacy?

How to become a scribe? Most often than not, when you ask someone on the street whether or not he can read and write he may answer you with indignation "how can I? I'm blind".

Could he be blind with his peepers bulging out like those of the now legendary being Popeye, the sailor man? Not likely. But the poor soul has realised the fact that being illiterate is like being blind.

However, what do these figuratively blind men do to get their sight restored and thus be able to read and write?

The government has been rather disenchanted with the rate of literacy progress since in some adult education courses a few old men don't show up regularly.

Then there is the ever-present question of occupation. A farmer has very little time left to afford such luxuries as literacy. However, shopkeepers and craftsmen show a keen interest in these courses and have obtained good progress.

Perhaps one main reason is that at a small businessman has to do some book-keeping everyday while the farmer does not. The entrances of almost all government

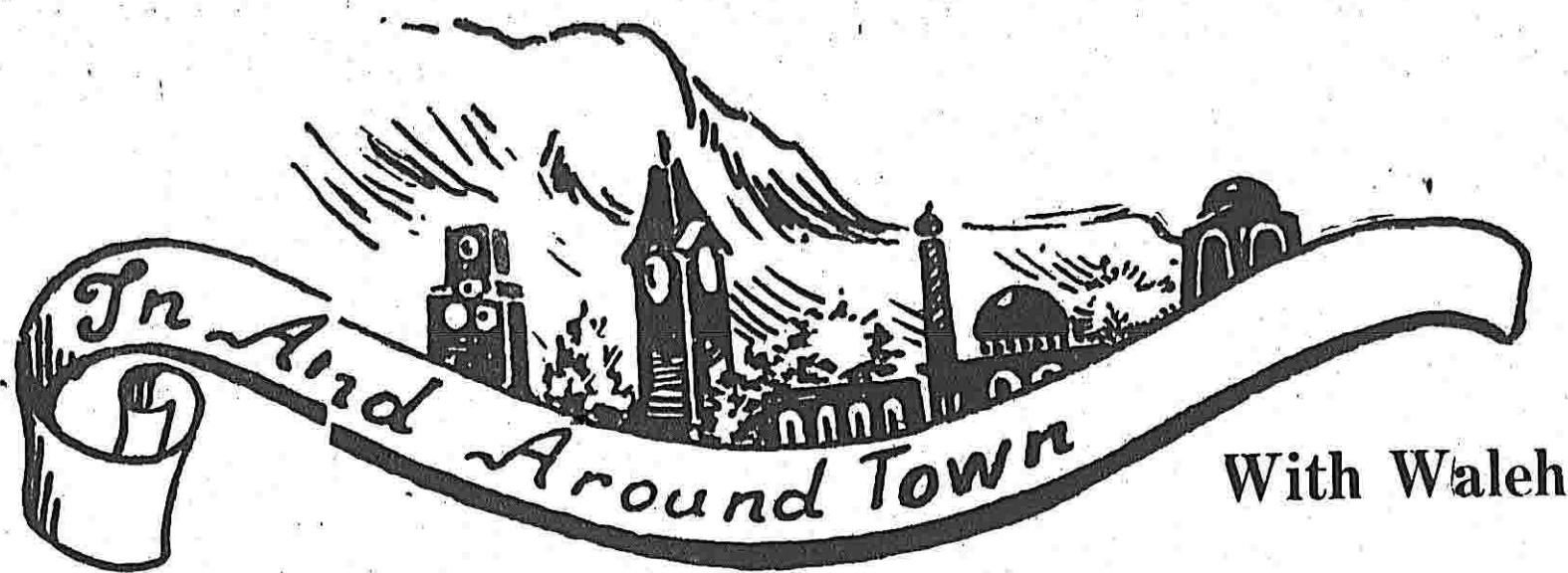
houses in various provinces are flanked by a number of scribes whose duty it is to write petitions for villages and charge them each from Afis. 5 to 10 plus the cost price of the petition form, another Afis. 10.

What they write in these petitions is most interesting for the journalist and most baffling for the helpless officials who are doomed to read these jumbles.

Some of the scribes however, have mastered the fine art of petition writing by reading various samples left by the old hands from the past. But they are very few and the scribes they stick to is probably too flowery for the rushing officials of the 19th age.

Although not a lucrative business, petition writing is a paying proposition perhaps tempting to many a young man, passing by the scribes and noticing how they pocket those crisp bills while they haven't got a single bean.

In a decade or so, probably some of our educated people will lower themselves to petition writing as they will have realised that the government is not responsible for employing everybody with a diploma. One up for free enterprise.



## THE DEVIL'S NOTEBOOK-ADECK OF CARDS

Older men and women still look they play down upon the playing cards, that have even invaded the remote villages in the country. And I fully agree with them.

Most of the youngsters everywhere are fond of cards, no matter what games or how badly

Owing to the fact that our children have limited toys, at their disposal, they tend to overdo the card playing, sometimes to the point of doing nothing else.

It is not only the waste of time that the elders have to think of. Cards easily lead people, including the adults, to acquire a taste for gambling. And because gambling is such a tempting pastime, a keen card-player ends up as a gambler, most often on the losing side.

But the naughty boys, and sometimes girls, get still of the cards and only then lavacate games, one way or another. And not all the fears of the elders are justified.

The kind of card games our people play depend upon the kind of life they lead. For instance, a man in the upper middle bracket, a group plays bridge or poker, both recognised as games of sufficient sophistication. While the former is considered a high executive's pastime, the latter is regarded one of the most stimulating games played for money.

However, wealth is not necessarily associated with good taste when it comes to playing cards. Some well-to-do people still prefer the older games known as "panj par", the five cards, "khehal", the shees, "maurang" and "chanoos", the two games I am not able to translate. In Kandahar, the general public is fond of playing a particular game known as "teki" which is played by four men. The scores are counted with matches.

Panj par is played by two persons, holding five cards each, while

the cards are dealt by the party having a stronger hand. When it is your turn, you ought to spare five or at least three cards. For instance, among the three, two should be alike while the one in between does not really matter.

The predominant suit that can kill any card is the club, otherwise the higher the card, the more power it holds. Dealing the cards is done only once, at the beginning, the rest of the time you replenish your cards from the pack.

Khehal is played by four persons, two sitting opposite each other in order to be able to exchange signs and symbols with or without the knowledge of the opponents.

In this game, one side has to deal and then whoever happens to have the ace of clubs has to start the game. Afterwards, it is rank in each suit that counts.

If your opponent gains seven hands in a row, you would be cooped up, which is called "kote". If there is an interruption in the sense that one of you gets a hand or two in between but you still gain seven hands, the opponent is "fleece". You get ahead when the opponent gains all the hands in the game.

There is another popular game played mostly by the youth, known as "king and the vezi". The person who deals the cards throws one and the man sitting to his right has to do the same until all sorts of cards cover the floor and each has to be coupled with an identical card and layed aside. The sooner a person gets through with his cards the more chance he has to become a king or a minister. But the poor soul who

finishes last becomes a thief and therefore subjected to all sorts of teasing and even beating if the audience gets rowdy.

Sometimes the so-called king imposes expensive fines on the thief if he finds him wealthy enough to afford these.

This particular game is generally played at the end of a wedding party with the bridegroom given the honour of ruling for the day. Perhaps this game has been invented to furnish the young man with some sort of compensation for the power and independence he is going to lose to his bride.

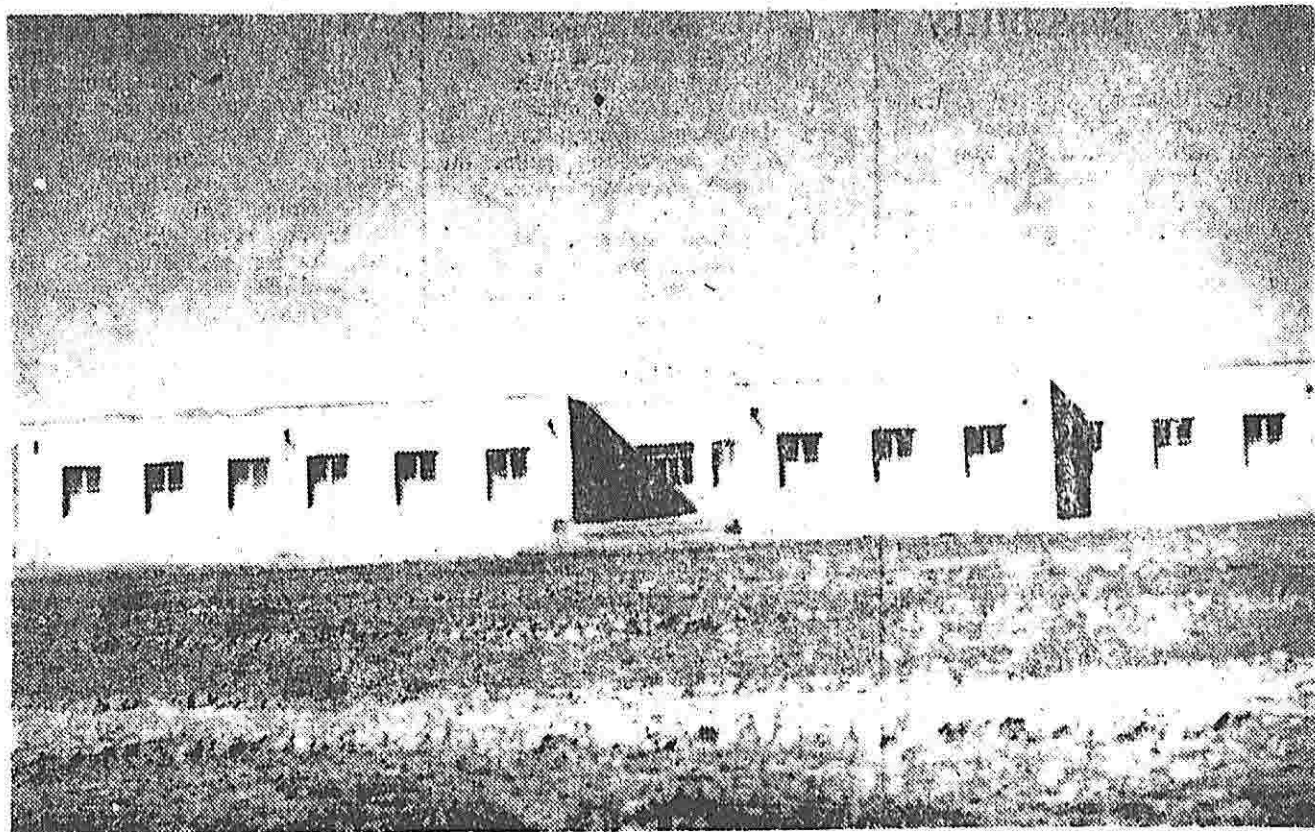
Flash is the most bourgeois game played in towns and larger villages, sometimes for fun, but most often for money.

Before the playing cards were introduced to this country, professional gamblers, of whom there have always been few used to gamble with dice or a handy bone known as "hijul". Now they mostly play flash and in a flash they lose fortunes.

When two or three families get together in the upper middle classes, both men and women start playing flash with stakes as low as half an afghan just to kill the time. Probably, they do not have anything that absorbing to discuss or they try to avoid being bored by one another.

The most solitary game is what they call "fortune-telling" which is even played by a single person. I am not going to bore you with the details, but it is such a good diversion for older women like your mother-in-law. She may be playing with herself all the day long and winning herself so often and even drawing taunts at herself.

(Continued on page 4)



Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan School built and run under the sponsorship of the Mohammad brothers, one of the wealthiest family in Herat. They have already built another school inside the town with more room for students.



One of the scribes (to the left) talking to a petitioner in front of the Kandahar government house in order to make everything clear before he gives his pen the liberty to gallop on the smooth track of the paper.



Three boys learning how to read at Kandahar's Marastoon, the House for the Destitute

## A CONVERT TO ISLAM

Last week, the most sensational news was the conversion into Islam of a Frenchman which was banner headlined by almost all newspapers and hailed by the public.

Would one man change the balance of power in this part of the world? Nothing of the sort.

What was then so special about this?

To cut a long story short, the increase by even a single man in the Moslem population of the world is considered a great triumph for Islam, the religion of peace and serenity.

Therefore, with each conversion Islam gains strength while other faiths lose their lustre. Being the most ancient Moslems, the Afghans greatly rejoice in this spiritual victory proving the eminence of the faith which was imposed upon them at the point of the sword during the 8th and 9th centuries.

In fact, Afghans proved a hard

nut to crack for the Arabs. In 652, Osman, the third Caliph of Islam sent an expedition to Khorasan, then covering parts of Afghanistan and Iran. Balkh and Herat lying in the plains fell rather easily but places like Kabul with their citadels put up a still resistance.

One Arab commander after another failed in conquering Kabul and consequently in converting its inhabitants to Islam. In point of fact, the Caliph had to pay one million dinars to the king of Kabul as a ransom for his army. The third expedition consisting of 10,000 men made the ruler of this tough town pay annual tribute to the Arabs but the terms did not meet the wishes of higher authorities. The commander was repulsed by Hujja, then the strong man.

Meanwhile, winter set in and the whole place was covered with snow. The Arabs who had never seen snow before this were caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. The commander and his troops made peace with the king of Kabul and rebelled against their own establishment.

They rushed all the way to Basra, now in Iraq, but the commander, Abdul Rahman, was defeated in the battle with the haughty governor, Hujja, the former returning to Kabul as a personal friend of the king and a dignified refugee to die soon after.

Kabul was conquered toward the end of the 9th century by Yakub Laiz, a resident of Sistan in southwest Afghanistan, and a non-Arab.

Now the descendants of the same people who resisted Islam so much in the outset shower a previously non-Moslem upon his conversion to this final faith on earth with all kinds of favours.

One of the requirements for a non-moslem upon his conversion to Islam is to recite aloud in Arabic that "there is no God but Allah and Mohammad is his Prophet." As soon as he is through with this in the mosque, preferably at the end of the Friday service, he is kissed and hugged and showered with felicitations and congratulations.

He is told how lucky he is to embrace the best faith in the world and the old men among the congregation suggest names by which the proselyte should be called. The most popular names in this case are Abdullah, Mohammad and Abdul Hamid.

However, the convert immediately receives a title. He is gene-

rally called the "Sheikh", meaning not the old man squatting on a sea of oil but just sheikh in the sense that he is closer to God than anybody else for he has not been born into the religion but becomes a Moslem of his own choice.

But the first thing that happens to him physically is that he gets circumcised even if he is at an advanced stage of manhood. The operation can be deferred till other matters of urgent importance may be settled.

The convert has to have a business of his own, a wife and a house. These are taken into consideration the moment the previously infidel opens his mouth to profess his new religion.

Most of the members of the congregation pay donations to the convert while one or two men of high position volunteer to give the hands of their daughters in marriage to this new addition to the faith of peace.

I suspect that choosing between this and that old man's daughter would be tougher for the convert than the dilemma he has already solved, especially when he has never had a glimpse of any of the girls.

Sometimes, old men vie with one another in showering the convert with favours. The new Moslem gets all the goodies. He is given sufficient funds to start a business with, a house or money to buy it, a pretty girl for his wife and lots of importance in his particular part of the town.

The Frenchman who has been here for quite some time to help promote Franco-Afghan trade used his own discretion. He applied to a court of justice and informed the judge about his intention. The judge took him first, with his application, to the Governor of Kabul and then to the grand mosque where he announced the conversion which was met with public applause.

A few old men told him that they would be willing to offer him their daughters in marriage. But Mohammad Abdullah declined the offer politely, saying that he was already married and had a daughter of his own.

However, as a Moslem, he had automatically become entitled to four wives.

Writing these lines, I recalled the story of a crafty Moslem who was converted into his own religion for the goodies only.

(Continued on page 4)



## Islam

(Continued from page 3)

It so happened that a certain character had hit upon the idea that if a non-Moslem could get rich overnight by just saying that he had been converted to Islam, why shouldn't he give this easy proposition a try?

So he went to another town, spent a few days in disguise as a non-Moslem, and one Friday afternoon he attended the jam packed mosque and announced his conversion.

The next day, he did not know where to keep all the gifts he had received. Now the Sheikh and the most venerable man in the district was running his own business, courted a sweet young thing and was looking forward to the future when an intruder put his foot in it.

A crony from his old village bumped into him while shopping hollering "hey Gholam, what the hel are you doing in this town?"

## Airlines

## SUNDAY

## Ariana Afghan Airlines

DEPARTURE	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat	FG 230 0800
ARRIVAL	
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul	FG 231 1615

DEPARTURE	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul-Tehran	IR-732 0800
ARRIVAL	
Tehran-Kabul	IR-742 0855

DEPARTURE	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul-Delhi	IC-452 1325
ARRIVAL	
New Delhi-Kabul	IC-231 1615

## Pharmacies

## OPEN TONIGHT

Farhad-Jade Maiwand  
Jawad-Kute Sangi  
Tareque-Moh. Jan Khan Watt  
Asri Habib-Jade Maiwand  
Roshan-Jade Maiwand  
Ahmad Shah Baba-Jade Temur Shahi  
Naseem sec.-Pule Kheshti  
Ansari-Share Nau  
Nazeri-Share Nau  
Wattan-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Bu Ali-Darwaze Lahori  
Qesmat-Bibi Mahru  
Zaman-Labe Dariay Khyaban  
Sakhi-Jamal Mina  
Karte Char and Share Nau  
General Medical Depot  
Telephones: 20074 and 41252.

## Important

## Telephones

Police Station	-20
Traffic Department	-41700
Airport	-21283-20872
Fire Department	13
Telephone repair 29	

## Weather

Skies in the northern northeastern eastern and western regions will be cloudy. Other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with high of 27 C, 80 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of -7 C, 28 F. Yesterday Kabul had 3 mm rain, Kandahar 8 mm, Shahrak 4 mm, South Salang 57 mm rain, 80 cm snow, North Salang 32 mm Kunduz 24 mm rain, Ghazni 3 mm rain. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 12 C, 53 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	15 C	8 C
	57 F	48 F
Kandahar	20 C	12 C
	68 F	53 F
Mazare Sharif	14 C	8 C
	57 F	46 F
Herat	14 C	3 C
	57 F	37 F
Shahrak	12 C	-1 C
	53 F	30 F
South Salang	3 C	-2 C
	37 F	28 F
Kunduz	12 C	7 C
	53 F	44 F
Farah	21 C	10 C
	70 F	50 F



## ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7, and 9 p.m. American and Italian colour cinematograph film dubbed in Farsi SYRACUSE BESIEGED with Tonia Luiz, Sunday at 7 p.m. American colour cinematograph film THREE BITES OF THE APPLE in English.

## PARK CINEMA:

At 21, 52, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour cinematograph film dubbed in Farsi THREE BITES OF THE APPLE with DEVID McCLAM and Silvina Kushina. Saturday at 8 p.m. in English.

## His Majesties back home

(Continued from page 1)

Members of the Indian cabinet, high ranking official of India, the Afghan ambassador in Delhi and members of the Afghan embassy and their wives and Afghan students in Delhi were at the airport to say goodbye to Their Majesties. His Majesty inspected a guard of honour of the army, air force and the navy.

Dr. Husain and some other Indian leaders accompanied Their Majesties to the plane.

Their Majesties last night attended a banquet given in their honour by the president of India. The members of the cabinet with their wives attended the reception. As music was playing the national anthems of the two countries His Majesty and the president of India raised their glasses to each other's health and the further strengthening of friendly relations between Afghanistan and India.

Dr. Zakir Husain and Mrs. Indira Gandhi accompanied Their Majesties to the presidential palace yesterday from the Palam airport when Their Majesties plane left Hong Kong yesterday and after 4:10 hours in flight arrived in Raanong.

In the absence of General Ne Win, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, who is receiving medical treatment in London, His Majesty was received by the Burmese foreign minister.

After 10 minutes stop there Their Majesties continued on to India.

Their Majesties plane arrived at Palam Airport in Delhi at six a.m. yesterday. The President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, the vice president of India, Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Indian Foreign

Minister Danish Singh, Dr. Rao, the minister of Agriculture and power, other high ranking officials of India, the ambassador of Afghanistan in India, Attaullah Naser Zia, members of the Afghan embassy in Delhi, and Afghans residing in Delhi some heads of diplomatic corps with their wives welcomed Their Majesties at the airport.

As Their Majesties special plane, Kandahar, landed, a 21-gun salute was fired, and the national anthems of the two countries were played.

His Majesty, accompanied by Dr. Zakir Husain, inspected the guard of honour which consisted of the navy, air force and military of India. His Majesty accepted the salute of the guard.

His Majesty and Dr. Zakir Husain sat in the same car as they drove to the presidential palace where Their Majesties spent the night.

Their Majesties attended a banquet last night which was held in their honour by the president of India.

## East, West detente

(Continued from page 1)

st Germany's signing of the agreement could not be put off indefinitely.

It was Kiesinger's task to decide his government's policy and he should make this clear to his own party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

At no point in his speech did Brandt refer to Franco-German cooperation. In a very brief allusion to Common Market problems, he affirmed that the six represented "only part of the strength, possibilities and necessities of Europe" and "regrettable setbacks" had occurred even on this level.

"We want to maintain what exists," he said. "But we also want more, in terms of quality and quantity. It remains true that Europe needs Britain and our Nordic neighbours."

Brandt, whose speech followed the approval by the congress late last night of the electoral programme, reaffirmed the SPD's readiness to take over leadership of West Germany after the September 28 general elections, he confirmed he would be a candidate for the chancellorship.

However, in spite of attacks Kiesinger and other Christian Democrat Ministers in the present CDU-SPD coalition, he left the door open for a renewal of the alliance, or for a coalition with the liberal free democrats, the present opposition.

Before the party chairman's closing speech, the congress, meeting at bad Godesberg just outside Bonn, adopted a resolution calling for the signing of the non-proliferation pact, but reaffirming the conditions earlier set by the SPD for such a move. They include non-discrimination in respect to the peaceful use of nuclear energy by West Germany and a demand that the Atlantic alliance must maintain its guarantees for the country's security.

## The devil's notebook

(Continued from page 3)

Once I tried to learn this game in order to teach my wife, but both of us being so dumb, the plan fell through and I managed to become hard of hearing instead.

Childless couples find the cards a great substitute and therefore spend most of their time in various games, especially the traditional ones.

I knew one of these couples who had adopted a sweet little girl, a daughter of one of their relatives.

The husband who had always played all kinds of tricks on his fellow men in his daily life in order to retain his power could not imagine he could get a fair deal through honesty. Actually, he likened his daily life to a game of cards in which the cunning gets the upper hand.

After boring his wife to death, the man used to start playing with the little girl who had hardly learned to recognise the different cards. Every time he dealt the cards, he tried to tamper with them. The girl gradually learned how to detect and stop her fraudulent father.

Losing three games in a row to her father, she once screamed "Daddy, can't you resist cheating only once in your lifetime?"

## MANIFESTATION CULTURELLE

## du KADS

Les poètes français contemporains  
Montage D' Alain lebeau  
Musique: B. Loynab, D. Choukour, P. Hosterman, E. Kittrell.  
Le tableau  
Piece en 1 acte de E. Ionesco  
Mise en scene de G.M. Carbou  
"Saisons" Exposition Simone Choukour  
Auditorium du British Council  
Les 23-24-25 avril A 2 0H  
Tickets sold at: Astco, Cercle français, British Council, UN

## Arrivals and departures

KABUL, April 19, (Bakhtar)—Torilal Etemadi, a member of the executive board of UNESCO left here Thursday for Paris to participate in the 82nd assembly of UNESCO. Etemadi left via the Soviet Union where he will visit some Soviet cultural and educational institutes at the invitation of the USSR government.

Zafar Mohammad Nazari, a teacher in the Education College who went to the United States under USAID programme returned home yesterday. He studied mathematics.

Abdul Ghafour Babori, the director of the Kabul University library who went to Iran to buy books for the library returned to Kabul yesterday. He has purchased 4,800 books.

A team of experts from the World Bank arrived here to study the implementation of the projects for the construction of vocational schools by the Ministry of Education with World Bank aid.

## Husak warns

## Czechs of civil war possibility

PRAGUE, April 19, (AFP)—Party Secretary Gustav Husak told the central committee Thursday that only the party's intervention could prevent civil war or "defensive" action by Soviet troops after provocation. It was revealed today.

In a speech following his election, the complete text of which was released today, Husak accused the writer's Union Weekly Listy of fomenting an anti-Soviet climate.

There was a remarkable similarity in the theme and style of certain articles and the tone of foreign propaganda, particularly Radio Free Europe, the first secretary said.

"Where will it lead us if the central committee does not intervene?" Husak asked. "To civil war or a defensive action by Soviet troops after they have been provoked."

He condemned the Historical Institute of the Academy of Science for using state funds to publish the "black book" on last August's events in Czechoslovakia. This had caused the state great political harm, he said.

Husak said that too much tolerance had been shown in past months.

"It is necessary to try to convince people patiently," he said. "But where persuasion has failed, one must have recourse to the party's rules and call to order communists who are in conflict with the party line, in organisations as well as in the information media," he continued.

Husak told the central committee: "I know what will be said: A new Novotny period is at hand. But the people will judge our activity and our work. We are not going to carry out popular policies. We are going to wage a fight without pity to carry out the duties conferred on us by the central committee."

## ECAFE discusses economic development in the region

SINGAPORE, April 19, (AFP)—The twenty-fifth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) yesterday turned its attention to economic development and planning in the region.

Discussions centered around:

a. Regional harmonisation of national development plans of the various countries,

b. Progress in the implementation of recommendations made by the third ministerial conference on Asian economic cooperation held in Bangkok last December,

c. Problems of development planning, especially techniques of annual planning,

d. The second UN development decade (1970-80) with emphasis on feasible growth and trade gap projections in the ECAFE region, and

e. The financing of public sector investment.

Taking part in the debate, Japanese delegate Asakai said that regional harmonisation of national development plans "can best be carried out on a commodity by commodity or project by project basis". He said Japan was not in favour of a fresh study of regional harmonisation concerning rubber and rice as it would be duplication of studies already undertaken by other organisations.

The chief Indian delegate Surendra Pal Singh said that tea, jute, pepper and shellac should be the next commodities to be taken up for study of regional harmonisation. At least in jute, pepper and shellac, the Asian region can claim monopoly, he pointed out.

South Korean delegate Tai Dong Kim said that a feasible mode of plan harmonisation would be bilateral.

## Biologists

(Continued from page 2)

is necessary to achieve their object.

Now the idea that you could use gas, nonlethal gas, effectively, assumes—as all combatants assume—that they are in the right and that all they have got to do is to put enough people out of action for their opponents to come to their senses.

If you can do this without killing them, so much the better, because when they come to their senses, and have realised that their earlier ideas were mistaken, they will not subsequently hate you.

The only way to avoid the confrontations in actual war is, in fact, ultimately disarmament, and the virtue of the proposal that we should start with microbiological weapons is really that it is quite likely that you could achieve what amounts to disarmament in this particular field. You have got to begin somewhere.

The question now is whether we should do anything about this disarmament problem and in particular with these CB (chemical and biological) weapons.

In this respect some ways should be found and we should work very hard to do anything about them. I cannot agree with the speakers who said that it is useless, that discussing, no use arguing.

I think it is useless, then, to exist if you are a total pessimist. If you are a pessimist you do not see any perspective for life."

## Hans Christian Anderson's

## "The Red Shoes"

Family entertainment directed by Glenda Kittrel at the American Centre (USIS) Share Nau

Thursday, April 17 at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, April 18 at 7:30 p.m.

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE:

Friday, April 18, at 2:30 p.m.

BENEFIT: A W A FUND FOR

Handicapped Afghan Children

Tickets: Af. 100 for adults

Af. 50 For children 12 years and under



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## STELLT SOFORT EIN: PERFEKTE SEKRETAERINNEN

DEUTSCHSPRACHIGE STENOGRAPHIE UND MASCHINENSCHRIFT.

FLOTTE AUFNAHME UND WIEDERGABE.

MOEGLICHST ENGLISCHKENNTNISSE.

WIR BITTEN UM IHRE VORSTELLUNG

TAXIKOSTEN WERDEN ERSETZT.